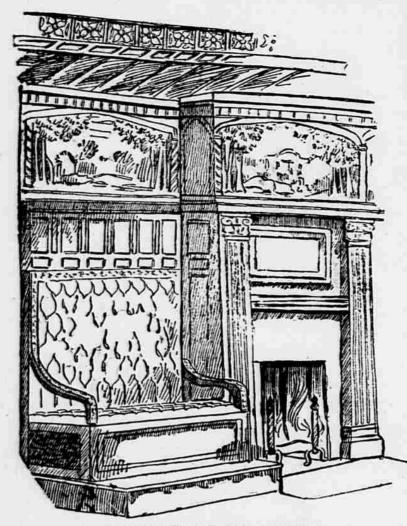
# IN WOMAN'S WORLD



DECORATIVE FIREPLACE AND SEAT. Done for Mr. George Gould's Billiard Room at Lakewood N. J. -From the New York Herald.

#### Long Ago.

- When opal tints and gray invade The crimson of the West, When daylight's lingering traces fade
- And songbirds seek their nest, When shadows fall o'er hill and plain And stars in heaven glow,
- Ve live in memory, once again, The days of long ago;

attachment.

Let the very rich make trial trips with novelties. They can afford to discard them. But the woman of average income, if she is wise, will prefer putting her money into one well-made, elegant, quiet gown. Time will prove her wisdom.

agement, as the careless ones would make believe.

She solved it. The silk coat should be ripped and made into a tucked yoke. As it was very short, and the Eton fronts only enlarged revers, she was not wasting cloth. The yoke was round and laid in lengthwise tucks, with an occasional showing of gilt braid—the same that was ripped off. Two yards of purple velvet—so deep that it looked black in certain lights—at \$2.50 a yard was box-pleated to this yoke (over the original lining) and girdled in at the waist with a narrow band of black satin, caught back and front with cut steel buckles, already in her possession.

sion.

There were no basques below the waist line, the blouse fitted in—as the smartest do—at the belt. This did not prevent it from being very full.

The collar was high—oh! these new collars are so high!—laid in tucks going around the throat.

I forgot to mention that the original sleeve was of the same material as the skirt. Of necessity they had to be modi-

Belt. Of hecessly they had to make a large fled.

But what is easier than to make a large sleeve small? It is one of the few kind tricks fashion plays.

As I have said so often, it is the small things, after all, that make or mar a gown. Because the rest of a last season's costume passes muster do not neglect the fact that the sleeves, cuffs and collar need recasting.

I noticed such a stunning cloth gown Wednesday at a large tea, whose effect—the gown's, not the tea's—was marred by the carelessness of the collar. I happened to know she had the gown last spring, but it had the freshest air, was, indeed, entirely "up to date" with the exception of that collar!

lt was last season's typical affair; a mass

en by using tawdry trimming. Such lack of artistic sense absolutely spoils a good

So don't despair of looking exceedingly well in last year's gown! Be careful of this! That you don't consider it "good enough as it is." Attend to the minor points about it, and you may defy any but your intimates to class it as "a last year's frock."

We live in memory, once again,
The days of long ago;

And friends of days forever of the Around us closely stand,
We feel the kindly grasp once more
Of many a vanished hand;
May be the friends we know,
No friends can match the friends we know
And loved long, long ago.
—Chambers' Journal.

It is all very well to have one new gown each season! Everyone applauds such extravagance—if extravagance it is. But what of the old ones? Surely few can afford to dismiss a well made gown of last season as if it were entirely passe.

If the highest economy were observed in purchasing it—that economy of buying the best thing and doing without cheap additions—then such economy has its reward. For cioth is like characters.

There are flashing, brilliant, unstable goods, usually styled "novelties." They can afford to dismand the fifty of novel ties who tries to make it part of her life.

There are quiet, elegant materials, that never dazzle, but never jar. One returns to them after the incursions into the field of novelties, with relief, with strong attachment.

Let the very rich make trial trips with povelties. They can afford to discard them the womean of average ancome.

Your Intimates to class it as "a last year's frock."

The New York Sun tells of the new summer goods displayed on the shop counters as follows:

"It is the thin, gauzy cotton materials, needed last of all, that appear first, and the new organdies are a foral display worthy of a midsummer garden. Last season as follows:

"It is the thin, gauzy cotton materials, the then hing are a floral display worthy of a midsummer garden. Last season as follows:

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"It is the thin, gauzy cotton materials, the then bein, gauzy cotton materials, as follows:

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"It is the thin, gauzy cotton materials, the then were are are fare in comparison with the new organdi

Let the very rich make trial trips with novelties. They can afford to discard them. But the woman of average income, if she is wise, will prefer putting her money into one well-made, elegant, quiet gown. Time will prove her wisdom.

So! It is taken for granted you are the wise woman of average means. Suppose your wardrobe is compared with that of other wise women who have found their last season's frocks most manageable in the way of alteration.

Ever instance have the discard roots with various embroidered patterns. They cost \$5 cents and \$1.25 a yard. One of the prettlest examples is in pale green with a stripe of fine dots and a graceful curling design in black embroidery. Shaded stripes in dark tints of blue divided by a vine stripe of white embroidery is another novelty.

Ever instance the Swipes of color.

wise woman of average means. Suppose your wardrobe is compared with that of other wise women who have found their last season's frocks most manageable in the way of alteration.

For instance, here is the story of one gown's renovation that the heroine allows me to repeat:

The skirt was of purple cloth, the coat cut Louis XIV. In the back, Eton in front. This coat was of figured silk, a purple and dull crimson and blue. A vest of silk and chiffon, a touch of gilt braid here and there were the finishing touches.

Had the coat been cut a little full in the back she could have converted it into the ublcuitous blouse. But, you know, a Louis XIV. is cut tight and has no line that corresponds with to-day's waists. For even our tightest coats are loose. (Don't let the paradox puzzle you!)

She pondered a bit, every one does who intends to make a good piece of work. To succeed at random is luck, not good management, as the careless ones would make believe.

She solved it. The silk coat should be ripped and made into a tucked yoke. As it was very short, and the Eton fronts only enlarged revers, she was not wasting cloth. The yoke was round and laid in lengthwise tucks, with an occasional showing of gilt braid—the same that was ripped off. Two yards of purple velveres of deep that it looked black in certain lights—at £2.50 a yard was box-pleated to this yoke (over the original lining) and of black satin, caught back and from with cut steel buckles, already in her possession.

There were no basques below the waist

## **NEW LUNCHEONS.**

Geisha Affairs and Dutch Gatherings Are Favorite Variations of the Social Order. At a recent "Geisha luncheon" the deco-

rations were unique and exceedingly pret-ty. Suspended from the celling over the table was a large Japanese umbrella, and hanging rfom its points were small lighted Japanese lanterns and clusters of yellow chrysanthemums alternating. The room

sleeve small? It is one of the few kind tricks fashion plays.

As I have said so often, it is the small thangs, after all, that make or mar a gown. Because the rest of a last season's costume passes muster do not neglect the fact that the sleeves, cuffs and collar need recasting.

Never were sleeves so plain. The tucks and ruffles, band and bows that made the dividing line between severity and the balloon affair of one season ago seems to be vanishing. In its place come severe sleeves.

The newest frocks show that one feature very plainly. Even the ornamentation of the cuffs has departed. The very modish thing is to have only a silk cable cord about the wrist, ending probably in a little scroll at the side. The severest walking sleeves are made very far over the hand and all sleeves are small. It is quite the mode to have the sleeve of the hand-somest gown entirely plain from shoulder to wrist.

As for colars, never were they so little trouble. The fluffy, and, one must admit, overloaded condition into which collars had gotten themselves, has subsided. A high one, either folded or tucked, fastend in the back without ruffle or loop, is the only correct thing.

I noticed such a stunning cloth gown Wednesday at a large tea, whose effect-the gown's, not the tea's—was marred by the carelessness of the collar. I happened

From the New York Heraid.

Here is a drink that is particularly well adapted to the needs of invalids. It is called egg wine, and it is all right. A nice newly laid egg is to be beaten up with a little water. Then mix with half a glass of cold water a full glass of sherry and sugar to sweeten, and boil the mixture. Pour this over the egg, stirring all the time. Then put the drink in its entirety into a very clean saucepan, setting it over the fire and stirring the contents one way, being careful not to let it come to a boil. This drink is to be served in a glass, and plain, crisp biscuits or thin, dry toast go well with it. A little grated nutmeg may be added if one likes the innovation. It was last season's typical affair; a mass of black satin ribbon, ruching, bows and flots of lace. The vest of this cloth gown was of white satin and if she had only put on a high stock of tucked white satin, guiltiess of ornament, what a change it would have made!

This was brought forcibly to my mind by the appearance of another gown, also belonging to last winter. The wearer of this had the forcesight to displace the old collar by one of modish cut! It showed the effect of a small thing.

If the girdle is high, make it narrow. Drop it down to an inch measure of folded satin and you will not be far from right.

If the bodice is worn or stained about the throat and shoulders, put in a tucked yoke, or one of heavy lace over miroir velvet.

If the narrow sleeves make one's shoulders look too narrow, put epaulets over the top of them.

If the cloth is very excellent, never cheap-

RECEPTION TOILETTE.

Care, Patience and Consideration for

TRAINING THE NEW MAID.

the Girl's Rights Are Requisites.

DONE BY SWISS PEASANTS.

Artistic and Ornamental Corvings in Wood, Showing Subjects From the Forest.

Ornaments and appliances of wood, carved

by Swiss peasants, are shown at the shops

some of the most practical, and besides these there are plaques of various shapes

om the Philadelphia Inquirer.

To the "new girl" the house and its appointments are strange, and the fear that "she will not suit" adds timidity to her other disadvantages, and she is unable to do herself justice.
"Bad luck to me; it's only six month:

I am in Ameriky, and it's siven places I've had," said a good natured, ignorant Irish girl, recently, and yet half a year is not such a very long time in which to change one's whole manner of life, and without the aid of education and trained powers the aid of education of reasoning.

The mistress should remember during the training period that it is not sensible to expect from these girls neatness and quick adaptation to ways of refinement, nice and intelligent service. adaptation to ways of refinement, nice cooking and intelligent service.

The maid-of-all-work who, endeavoring "to do my best, mum," filled the lamps from the water cooler in her early days of domestic service, became, with instruction and consideration, "a jewel," classed among the "treasures" we constantly seek yet so rarely obtain. In her case a poor beginning made a good ending, with patience and faithful teaching on the part of the mistress. unskilled in ornamental work, it is certain ly surprising that more persons do not take up this useful and fascinating pastime. Pyrography certainly has many re-commendations, according to the New York Herald. In the first place, the tools and materials for working upon are not ex-pensive; in the second, the work is not difficult, and, finally, the results are speed-ily obtained and are highly satisfactory from an artistic point of view. tress.

And in connection with the careful training, the mistress must show some consideration for the girl's, as well as her own "rights," if she is to expect the faithful service that in times of emergency will offer to perform duties not required.

A comfortable room and bed should be classed among these "rights." Early rising and constant labor are the daily portion of the average girl, and the very best management can not save her from fatigue. Rest and sleep are nature's best restorers, and a thoughtful mistress will furnish the requisites to this end.

Another "right" is a regular time and day for recreation. When a girl has her friends and her home and her outside plans and anything interferes with these plans when the anxiously looked-for "day off" arrives, her disappointment is bitter, and often vents itself in hasty, impatient words; and then we say she is impudent, but whose fault is it?

No infringement should be made upon this stipulated day of recreation unless circumstances render it absolutely necessary, and in that case it should be asked as a favor and rewarded in some way, for, after all, it is these seemingly "little things" that mean the most in careful training and faithful service. And in connection with the careful train-



of the importers. Ash trays, cigarette and cigar holders, appurtenances for desk or study table, wall brackets and racks are

When first starting all that the tyro will need will be the materials that are supplied in the box in which the etching machine is sold. These machines can be bought at the doulay of a few dollars. The student should begin with any bold simple designs, and practice straight lines and "touches" upon spare pieces of wood. It will speedly be found that accuracy of touch is obtained, and indeed this is the only essential that is required.

As the worker improves, it will be found that a finer "point" than that provided is required for the more delicate outlines. The most useful for all round work is the simple cylindrical shaped point, which will be found essential for etching clean straight lines, which are one of the difficulties of poker work. There need be no outlay as regards the wood used for working upon, unless the work contemplated is on a very large and elaborate scale. But for chairs, tables, brackets, and other drawing room decorations, the ordinary American white wood answers all purposes.



some of the most practical, and besides these there are plaques of various shapes designed for the sole purpose of ornament. Things close to the life of these people, the birds and animals of the forest and of the Alps, suggestions of the hunt and of everyday outdoor occupation, have been chosen as subjects. The carving is so skillfully done and the colorings and staining so delicately applied that the plumage of the birds looks soft and feathery and the fur of the animals is natural and true to the life.

"These carvers contrive to put a great deal of expression into their work," said the salesman to a New York Sun reporter, as he exhibited a plaque showing a hunter trudging along a forest path holding a dead hare by its hind legs. "This plaque is small, but every elightest detail is carefully executed, and hold it in any position the expression is good."

A unique wall bracket among these carvings represents a wild turkey just in the act of sattling to roost. The curved twigs intended to serve as hooks are part of the branch on which the bird is about to settle. Any one who has seen a fowl or a turkey fly up into a tree in search of a roosting place, and after craning its neck in every direction and trying first one position and then another, settle down for the night, will appreciate the flutter of the woodcarver's turkey. The coft, changeable, yet quiet thus of the bird's plumage, and even the rough skin on its claws and its sensitive comb are pictured to the life. There is a genuineness and reality about all of these forest scenes that would indicate the artist to be modeling creatures with which he was in thorough sympathy and whose habits he understood. with which he was in thorough sympathy and whose habits he understood.

AN IDEAL HOSTESS.

It is a Clever Woman Who Can Fill

This Important Part to Perfection.

Opinions differ as to what constitutes an ideal hostess, but according to a number of society women who were recently the society women where were the society women who were recently the socie of white should be left at the end of the round, and a neat free hand design on a dark surface background should be etched inside. In the center of the table supported by the design, the coat of arms must be emblazoned. On the lower shelf the same can be carried out, though it is advisable to have a different design, and the coat of arms must be by the design, the coat of arms must be emblazoned. On the lower shelf the same can be carried out, though it is advisable to have a different design, and the coat of arms may be substituted for a monogram, a regimental crest, college arms, and so on.

The actual painting presents no difficulty, and only requires neat and careful work. Ordinary oil paints, used with pale drying oil, answer the purpose admirably.

Then as to finishing off a plece of poker work. This is just as necessary as touching up a photograph, and must not be neglected. First, all pencil marks and outlines must not give them too much of her society. She must remember that nothing is so tiresome, so surely death to all enjoyment, as the feeling that one is being entertained. In a word, the ideal hostess must, above everything, possess patience.

Modeling Cabinet Busts.

Miss Melville B. Wilson, whose statue, "The Minute Man," President McKinley called "a good summer's work." has made a new departure in modeling small cabinet busts, which she reproduces in marble and bronze.

This pretty costume is made of fawn broadcloth, over rose and white silk: trimming of fawn chiffon and brown veluals sleeves and skirt tucked.

Simple frock of raspberry red barege over green and white glace silk, trimmed with green and red chenille embroiders and green chiffon; darker red ribbon.

PYROGRAPHY AT THE HOME,

HOW TO GET ARTISTIC EFFECTS AT

SMALL EXPENSE.

Poker Work More Fascinating Than
Ever Before and Results Better

—The Required Materials
and How to Use Them.

Pyrography, though certainly no novelty, is seen to more advantage this year than ever. Whatever one takes up, whether it is be a table, a wall bracket or, indeed, any article of furniture, one finds this fascinating style of work entering into its formation. Indeed it is quite the exception nowadings type of work entering into its formation. Indeed it is quite the exception nowadings to come across articles in which the poker work is not wrought in in one way or another, and generally with good effect. This being the case, and the nature of the work being such that it can easily be undertaken by even those who are entirely unskilled in ornamental work, it is certain—

FOR SMALL BOYS. FOR SMALL BOYS.

The Sensible Blouse Suits and Reefer Coats Still Hold Their

Own. Although one sees in the shops where fashionable clothing for children is sold, coats and jackets for little boys made very much on the models of those of their fath-ers, many mothers still cling to the easy ers, many mothers still cling to the easy and always stylish sailor suits with their natural accompaniments, reefers, as top coats. Childhood for the little boys has been so restricted in the growing practice of eliminating kilits altogether, and jumping from baby dresses to trousers, that mothers resent this new infringement. A smartly dressed boy retains his simple blouse suit of blue flannel and serge, until the age of 12, at least. A useful suggestion, while on this subject, relates to the winter wear of these suits. Where the shield buttons into the blouse, there is often a gap which in cold weather is not desirable. One may obviate this by making a skeleton walst of silesia, upon whose front is stitched the flannel shield. This offers good foundation for the buttoning on of the blouse, and is a thorough protection to the boy's chest and lungs.

#### Planked Whitefish.

From the Boston Herald.

Fish cooked in this way is fine, and not much more trouble than cooked in the ordinary way. Have a two-inch plank made from hard wood (oak is the best), about the size of a large platter. When ready for use put in the bottom of the oven and heat very hot. Have the fish well cleaned; wipe with a dry cloth, and split down the back and put it, skin down, on the hot plank and keep the oven quite hot for ten minutes; then baste with sauce made as follows: Two tablespoons of butter, two of vinegar, one of water, one teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of cayenne pepper. This will be enough sauce for a fish welghing two and a half or three pounds. After basting bake the fish more moderately about thirty minutes, basting at intervals of ten minutes, putting on a very little at a time. To prevent waste, the plank should, of course, be placed in a large dripping pan. In serving, remove the plank from the pan on to a large platter, garnish with any suitable garnish, and serve the fish from the plank.

#### Fig Cake.

Stir one large tablespoonful butter with one cup nowdered sugar to a cream, stir until white and creamy, add the yolk of two eggs, stir five minutes longer, sift one and a half cupfuls flour with one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, beat the two whites to a stiff froth, then add alternately the flour, the whites and half cupful milk; don't stir any longer than can be helped; flavor with the grated rind of half lemon, butter two square tins and dust them with flour, pour in the preparation, smooth with a knife and bake in a slow oven. In the meantime, put four ounces fine cut figs in saucepan, cover with half cupful water, add the juice of half lemon, and cook till soft, then add two tablespoonfuls sugar, boil few minutes and set aside to cool; when the cake is cold lay the two layers over one another and put the figs between them and dust the top with sugar. Stir one large tablespoonful butter with The Coming Captains.

There are many children dressed in bibs.
There are many sleeping in their cribs.
There are many playing with their tors.
There are many piris and many boys:
They're coming! Though the world is wide.
Make room! They're coming! Stand aside!

Is there a wrong that needs a blow From sturdy arms to lay it low: Are there, albeit the world is old. Unconquered evils manifold? Has wrong some fortress wall unscaled? Some bastoned tower unassailed? Some vaunting champion undefied? Stand back! They're coming! Stand aside!

And are there dragons still unslain The wallowing monsters of disdain. Who mock the voices of our time With reptile hisses from their silme? And do the hearts of strong men fall When they behold their serpent trail? The boys and girls are coming. Stay? The dragons they have had their day.

Are there old phantoms of old fears. That haunt the pathway of the years? Old doubts that make the sunshine cold. And make the hearts of men grow old? Fall back! ye specters, in the night. Our face is forward toward the light. The boys and girls are coming! Hide! Stand back! They're coming! Stand aside!

The old commanders have grown gray. The famous captains pass away. The grim old generals are slain—
Now who shall plan the new campaign? There are many children dressed in bibs. There are many sleeping in their cribs—
Come forward! Our old chiefs are gone!
Come from your cradles—lead us on!

The army murmurs at delay;
Come lead us, captains. We obey.
Hark, hear the loud foes' battle drum,
Ye captains from the cradle, come!
The hosts meet. Let the war begin!
We lote you-trust you-you will win.
Haul down, ye foes, your flag of pride!
Fall back! They're coming! Stand as

NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE.



This gown, fashloned to have a redingote appearance, has the skirt of medium width, with a decided flare, while it still is tight-fitting. It fastens at one side, and there is a band of narrow fur or of black velvet ruching down the length of the skirt from the belt to the hem. The body of the waist is very graceful, and while evidently tight-fitting, is quite loose in effect. The cut of this gown is furnished by a tissue paper pattern issued by Harper's Bazar, where it appears. The distinctive part of it is the revers, which turn over until they

#### OLD LADY WAS ONLY FOOLING.

Wanted-Photographer Was Puszled, of Course.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Several years ago a certain Cleveland photographer made a specialty of "spirit" photographs, and built up quite a trade in them. One day a solid looking citizen entered the gallery.
"Sir," he said to the photographer, "I

want my picture taken with my mother's. She died in the old country a few weeks She died in the old country a few weeks ago."
"Very well, sir." said the man of cameras, "take a seat."
He posed the stranger and photographed him, and told him to call for the finished article on a certain day.

Of course the simple operation of double printing brought out a shadowy face beside that of the stranger, the effect being increased by the dim ghastliness of the faint impression.

impression.
"Ah," he instantly said, "that isn't my mother."

"Ah," he instantly said, "that isn't my mother."

"Isn't it?" said the photographer as he slanted the portrait so as to catch the light at a different angle.

"No. it isn't."

"Strange," said the artist. "But it sometimes happens. The spirits have their tricks and their little games, just like mortals, and I suppose some old spirit lady is trying to fool us. You don't recognize the likeness at all, eh?"

"Tisn't that," said the man.

"What is the trouble, then?"

The man hesitated.

"Well, you see," he said, "the picture isn't no use to me now."

"Why not?" inquired the photographer.

"Cause I got a letter from my sister this morning saying that it was all a mistake about mother dying. She was just lying in a swoon, an' now she is almost well again."

The photographer kept his face straight by a violent effort.

"That's all right," he said. "Some confounded spirit has put up a job on us. You needn't take the picture. Good day."

## TOO MUCH SALT.

An Assertion That This Condiment Is Used to Great Excess.

From the Journal of Hygiene.

The use of salt as a condiment is so general and so universally believed in as necessary that we rarely hear a word against its excessive use, but there are a multitude of persons who eat far too much salt; eat it on everything-on meat, fish, potatoes, melons, in butter, on tomatoes, tur-nips and squashes, in bread, and on a host of foods too numerous to mention. To so great an extent is it used that no food is of foods too numerous to mention. To so great an extent is it used that no food is relished which has not a salty taste, and this hides more or less the real taste, which is often very delicate. Now, the amount of salt required in the system is comparatively small, and if the diet has been rightfully compounded, very little is necessary. Some go so far as to discard its use altogether, but whether this is wise or not, we will not here consider. What are some of the evils of the excessive use of salt? They are to paralyze the nerves of taste, or to pervert them so that they cannot enjoy anything which has not a salty flavor, and in addition, there is a direct tax on both the skin and the kidneys in removing it from the blood. Whether the skin is harmed by this tax we do not know. Possibly it is not greatly injured, yet we know that few people possess a healthy skin; but it is now pretty well settled that an excessive use of salt does overtax the kidneys in its removal, and that the great number of cases of derangement and disease of these organs is due to this use. It takes only a little time to learn to enjoy many kinds of food without sait, and we advise our readers and others to look into this matter and to try and diminish the use of this condiment as far as possible. We believe they will be better for it.

## NOT IF SHE KNEW IT.

The Bride Was Not a Native and the Custom Did Not Strike Her Favorably.

A curious old marriage custom, which is still widely prevalent in Brittany, was recently interpreted in a novel and amusing manner. According to the custom, the bridegroom, immediately after the priest had wedded the couple, strikes his wife in the face, saying: "This is how you will fare if you make me angry," and then, kissing her, he says: "This is how you will fare if you treat me well."

A short time ago a young Breton married a German girl, and, after the ceremony was over, began at once to practice the first part of the time-honored custom. The bride, who was innocent of the "inner meaning" of what she considered an insult, turned around on her lord and master and returned the stroke, saying: "Look here, I do not approve of such behavior: after which the husband is sald to have performed the second part of the ceremony with more than usual affection.

English Heanitality.

## English Hospitality.

Commenting on the alleged lack of hospitality in England, a Parisian says that a Londoner whom he had been entertaining and lionizing, observed as he departed: "Now, when you come to London, be sure you call on me-don't forget-and I'll recommend you to a good hotel."

# SOME COINCIDENCES.

So Her Spirit Photograph Was Not The First and Third Napoleons Kaiser Wilhelm and Wagner.

That coincidences should dog the steps of the great is perhaps not very remarkable considering how bright a light beats upon the considering how bright a light beats a light beats a light beats and the considering how bright a light beats a light beat beats a light them, but in some instances the coinciden is not a little remarkable. It has been is not a little remarkable. It has be pointed out ere this that the letter degged the Napoleon family througho their career, and one has only to look ba at the events that have happened in the family to see how true the assertion. The great Napoleon's first battle was Mo tenotte, his last Mont St. Jean; Maren was his first great victory, Moscow we the beginning of the end. Twenty-six of generals had names beginning with and his marshals included Massena, Motter, Marmont, MacDonald, Murat, Moucey, Maitland took him prisoner Montholon and Marchand accompanied to exile.

and his marshals included Massena, Metter, Marmont, MacDonald, Murat, Moucey, Maitland took him prisoner Montholon and Marchass accompan, ed to exile.

With regard to the third & apoleon, career fairly bristles wis. Mr. Mr. Mon de Montellmar was his h tutor, he mar the Countess of Montil, or Maiskoff, Mo bello, Magenta, Marigutan, Milan and h tua mark several of hith military epis of his reign, when a macMahon was of his reign, when a macMahon was of his reign, when a macMahon was of among his marshals, yl and, finally, the seile, Metz and Molthae loom largely in debacle. It has also mbeen pointed out if we add the figures at hat form the dat Napoleon III.'s marr hiage to that year, result is the same, i. e., I plus 8 plus o 8 plus 1833 equals is the same, i. e., I plus 8 plus o 8 plus 1833 equals is the same, i. e., I plus 8 plus o plus of his birth to the syear, the result is the same, i. e., I plus 8 plus 2 plus 6 plus equals 1870.

Her majesty's fav orite figure is said the figure 9; she and the prince con were both born in the year 1819, she was when she ascended the throne, and ninth sovereign in succession after revolution of 1688. The Prince of Was born on the 3th of November, and Princess of Wales at 7th time of her riage was 19. The same figure appear houst Kalser Wilhelm, who was born 1858, entered the army in 1869, and complishs university career in 1879. He is the ninth king of Prussi at and the dat his birth and marriage 1 January 27. February 27, both make 2 and 7 are added togeth.

The square root of 9 is 1 which is said be the figure that clim 2 most closely be succession after revolution of 1884. The same figure appear houst kalser Wilhelm, who was born in 1813 (1 chas 8 plus 1 ple equals 13), and died on 3ne bruary 12. He is the ninth king of Prussi at and the dat his birth and marriage 2 January 27. February 27, both make 2 most closely be succession after revolution of 1884. The first performed on Marchard 1895. Was first performed on Marchard 1895. Was first performed on Marchard 1895. Was

## STARTING A STODE.

the Parisian Modist Influence Her Costume Mayees.

The changes which take pace in fas are never improvised; they are, on the trary, the result of a series of essays

trary, the result of a series of essays long study. Oftentimes, from a general tail, which might escape notice, the which will determine the creation of a model will be born.

Once the models for the coming faster determined upon, word is sent for and the fashionable customers, who nor kill a fashion, start out on their act tomed pilgrimage along the Rue de la and its environs.

"The Parisienne," a famous modister the other day, "really collaborates in birth of a new fashion. She possa a sense of keen criticism, a faculty of preciation, which is often precious, helps with her advice to bring a modific culminating point of simplicity and space."

man affairs, which determines the jons.

Fashion not only searches the future novelties. She also turns her steps ward, as can be plainly seen by a cristudy of ancient portraits hanging in museum or art gallery. Do we not see Medicis gowns, Gainsborough Directoire coiffures and gowns, and these not reproduced for us almost annually?

Equally Damp.

"You throw cold water on everyt

"Well-you wouldn't like it any if I threw hot water, would you?"